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CLASSIFICATION C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY	Czechoslovakia	DATE DISTR.	17 June 1955
SUBJECT	Eduard and Eva Uranium Ore Mines at Jachymov	NO. OF PAGES	3
PLACE ACQUIRED		NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)	25X1
DATE OF INFO.		SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.	25X1

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1. Eduard Uranium [redacted]
Information on the Eduar[redacted]as obtained from March to September [redacted]ne was locat[redacted] 300 meters north of the Jachymov - [redacted]d in a curve of the road. Malinin (fnu) was Soviet manager [redacted]. 25X1

[redacted] Most office personnel and also the chief "Kollektor" were Soviets, while the leading personnel in the mines were Czechs. Work was done in [redacted] shifts of about 400 men including 300 prisoners working und[redacted]d about persons working above ground.

2. The fenced-in area of the mine covered about 500 x 1,200 meters. The elevator tower, 17 to 20 meters hi[redacted] was supported by four concrete pillars. The entrance to the shaft [redacted]x 2.5 meters, had space for two elevator cages. The Eduar[redacted]about 300 meters deep and had six mine levels all of the[redacted]peration. The main galleries were about 270 cm high and [redacted]m wid[redacted]ow gauge double tracks for the mine cars drawn by Diesel e[redacted] hoisting installations included two elevator cage[redacted] The material was hauled in two superposed funnel-shaped con[redacted] top of each elevator cage. Each of the four containers had an estimated capacity of 1.2 m^3. While hoisting material, the elevators travelled at 12 m/sec and if persons were in the cages their speed was only 8 m/sec. The funnel-shaped containers of the elevator cages were filled through a[redacted]haft which extended from the highest to the lowest mine leve[redacted]ended in a so-called filling chamber. The hauling cages emp[redacted] content automatically by tipping it into a large funnel-shaped container over the mine cars.

3. Poor material was hauled by the mine cars draw[redacted]engine through a control station which tested the rad[redacted] the ma[redacted] material was not radioactive [redacted] on a se[redacted]p located in the fenced-in area. Mine cars with ra[redacted]rial came to the sorting plant (RAS - radioaktivna sberna) located in a temporary wooden building, about 4 x 5 meters, [redacted]

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STATE	x	NAVY	#x	NSRB		DISTRIBUTION							
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screens, about 3 meters long and 1.20 met[redacted]ere highly sensitive instruments indicated the radio[redacted]

4. Richer ores were hauled up the same way but were then directly shipped to the sorting plant without passing through the control station. Here the ore was d[redacted]d on various heaps according to the quality which had already be[redacted]etermined in the mine. The sorting station was located in a lar[redacted]orary wooden building equipped with several conveyer belts onto w[redacted]en the material was loaded by means of shovels or forks. The belts travelled over instruments which indicated the percentage of uranium ore. As soon as an instrument indicated the ore percentage of "smolka" sort material the conveyer belt was stopped and the "smolka" piece was picked out with a handy measuring instrument. The belt travelled further until the next measuring instruments indicated "ruda" sort material which was also picked out. A third instrument finally sorted material of radio-activity "A" and left only waste rocks on the conveyer belt which were tested again before being dropped on the dump. The sorted material was carried on conveyer belts to the so-called "rudovna" where it was again tested and then packed in wooden crates, about 45 x 45 x 30 cm. Such a crate containing "smolka" material wieghted 120 to 150 kg and only 40 to 50 kg or 30 to 40 kg if it contained "ruda" or "A" type ore respectively. Twice a day the crates were hauled away b[redacted]ll truck. It was assumed that they were shipped to the "Elia[redacted] to Vykmanov II [redacted] 25X1
[redacted]t the Elia[redacted]bout 6 km south-west of Eduar[redacted]d that an OTK was loca[redacted]kmanov. 25X1

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5. Each shift had a hauling output of 900 to 1,000 mine cars, each with a capacity of about 1.2 m^3. In order to meet the requirements, each shift had to produce at least three mine cars full of "ruda" (ore). This did not include "smolka" (pitchblende) which exceeded the quota. The quota could always be fulfilled. The miners were being paid in accordance to the weight of the different sorts of ore mined, i.e. up to 8 Kcs for one kilogram pitchblende, about 0.80 Kcs for one kilogram "ruda", and about 0.20 Kcs for one kilogram type "A" (radioactive material). No money was paid for "U" type material which was the poorest quality. In order to check his [redacted]h min[redacted] at the "Expedit" Department (rudovna) ho[redacted]e of th[redacted] types had been mined. The miners frequen[redacted]ved the[redacted] material by mixing in small pieces of pitchblende. Although this was forbidden and penalized with 1 to 10 years of prison, the Czech control personnel tolerated and even helped these actions because of the better payment involved.

6. Eva Uranium Mine

Information on the E[redacted] obtained from October 1953 to May 1954. The shaft was l[redacted]on a side road about 3.5 km west of Jachymov. Odikase (fnu) was Soviet manager of the mine. 25X1

Mazak (fnu), a communist, was controller and ha[redacted] highest position held by a Czech at the shaft. The work[redacted] about 1,200 persons working in three shifts of approxi[redacted] including 250 prisoners. No work was done on Sundays. The Eva[redacted] was about 400 meters deep and had eight mine levels. A ninth [redacted] level was started in February 1954. The first level was already exhausted. The seventh and eighth mine level had been started only recently but had so far produced only waste rock. The installations were rather primitive and obsolete, although the mine was not too old. In February 1954, however, preparations were made for the construction of a new elevator shaft. The installations were to be modernized by late 1955.

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7. The hauling output of each shift was 500 to 600 mine cars, each with a capacity of 0.75 m^3. The production quota of two carloads [redacted] per shift was not alway[redacted] because of too much wast[redacted] The importance of the E[redacted] primarily based on the [redacted] (smolka) found there and [redacted] derily on the mining of "ruda". Since the pitchblende, however, did not count for the production quota, the mine was productive although its output figures were rather low. No information was available on the quantity and quality of the ore. The elevator cage hauled two loaded mine cars at a time. The [redacted]s passed a control station similar to the one at the Eduard [redacted]t this station was operated by only one [redacted]. The waste rocks [redacted]diately brought to the dump, while ca[redacted] with radio-active material moved to the sorting plant wher[redacted]was processed the same way as in the sorting plant of the Edu[redacted] a Tatra-111 type truck loaded with [redacted] "Expedit" Department for an undetermine[redacted]

8. Nikolay Prison Camp Near the Eduard Uranium Mine [redacted] 25X1

UNCODED The camp, about 400 x 400 meters, had temporary buildings and was located 600 to 700 meters northwest of the mine. StB (State Security) Second Lieutenant Schamber (fnu), [redacted] was 25X1 commander of the camp. The StB guards wore olive drab uniforms with red epaulets, peaked[redacted]Czech lion as insignia. [redacted] 25X1

The [redacted]o serve sentences between 10 years and life in prison. They all worked in the Eduard Mine. In the west, the [redacted]old Nikolay Mine which had to be closed becaus[redacted] July 1953, the water was be[redacted]ade to resume th[redacted]ners stated that [redacted]e Eduard [redacted]re [redacted]ted at their firs[redacted]

9. Marianska Prison Camp

Prisoners working in the Eva Uranium Mine were detained in the Marianska Prison Camp, located about 1,500 meters southeast of the mine, and about 300 meters west of the Marianska church. The camp covered an area of about 200 x 400 meters. Master Sergeant Kucera (fnu), [redacted] 25X1 165 cm tall, slim, black hair, was commander of the camp. Probably because of his good nature, he was replaced by another master sergeant [redacted] 25X1

The 800 prisoners of the camp had to serve sentences of up to 10 years. They all worked in the Eva Uranium Mine.

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CEN[redacted]GENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT [redacted]

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[redacted]

1. Eduard Uranium Ore Mine

Information on the Eduard Mine was obtained from March to September 1953. The mine was located 200 to 300 meters north of the Jachymov - -Abertamy road in a curve of the road. Malinin (fnu) was Soviet manager of this mine.

[redacted] Most office personnel and also the chief "Kollektor" were Soviets, while the leading personnel in the mines were Czechs. Work was done in three equal shifts of about 400 men including 300 prisoners working underground and about persons working above ground. 25X1

2. The fenced-in area of the mine covered about 500 x 1,200 meters. The elevator tower, 17 to 20 meters high, was supported by four concrete pillars. The entrance to the shaft, about 2.5 x 2.5 meters, had space for two elevator cages. The Eduard Mine was about 300 meters deep and had six mine levels all of them in operation. The main galleries were about 270 cm high and about 250 cm wide with narrow gauge double tracks for the mine cars drawn by Diesel engines. The modern hoisting installations included two elevator cages for personnel only. The material was hauled in two superposed funnel shaped containers on top of each elevator cage. Each of the four containers had an estimated capacity of 1.2 m^3. While hoisting material, the elevators travelled at 12 m/sec and if persons were in the cages their speed was only 8 m/sec. The funnel-shaped containers of the elevator cages were filled through a special shaft which extended from the highest to the lowest mine level where it ended in a so-called filling chamber. The hauling cages emptied their content automatically by tipping it into a large funnel-shaped container over the mine cars.

3. Poor material was hauled by the mine cars drawn by a Diesel engine through a control station which tested the radioactivity of the material. If the material was not radioactive it was dropped on a semicircular dump located in the fenced-in area. Mine cars with radioactive material came to the sorting plant (RAS - radioaktivna sberna) located in a temporary wooden building, about 4 x 5 meters, and operated by two women. The cars were taken between the iron

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screens, about 3 meters long and 1.20 meters wide, where highly sensitive instruments indicated the radioactivity.

4. Richer ores were hauled up the same way but were then directly shipped to the sorting plant without passing through the control station. Here the ore was dumped on various heaps according to the quality which had already been determined in the mine. The sorting station was located in a large temporary wooden building equipped with several conveyer belts onto which the material was loaded by means of shovels or forks. The belts travelled over instruments which indicated the percentage of uranium ore. As soon as an instrument indicated the ore percentage of "smolka" sort material the conveyer belt was stopped and the "smolka" piece was picked out with a handy measuring instrument. The belt travelled further until the next measuring instruments indicated "ruda" sort material which was also picked out. A third instrument finally sorted material of radio-activity "A" and left only waste rocks on the conveyer belt which were tested again before being dropped on the dump. The sorted material was carried on conveyer belts to the so-called "rudovna" where it was again tested and then packed in wooden crates, about 45 x 45 x 30 cm. Such a crate containing "smolka" material wieghted 120 to 150 kg and only 40 to 50 kg or 30 to 40 kg if it contained "ruda" or "A" type ore respectively. Twice a day the crates were hauled away by a Tatra 111 truck. It was assumed that they were shipped to the Elias Mine or to Vykmanov II. 25X1

ore mills were located at the Elias Mine, about 6 km south- 25X1
west of Eduard Mines, and that an OTK was located in Vykmanov.

5. Each shift had a hauling output of 900 to 1,000 mine cars, each with a capacity of about 1.2 m^3. In order to meet the requirements, each shift had to produce at least three mine cars full of "ruda" (ore). This did not include "smolka" (pitchblende) which exceeded the quota. The quota could always be fulfilled. The miners were being paid in accordance to the weight of the different sorts of ore mined, i.e. up to 8 Kcs for one kilogram pitchblende, about 0.80 Kcs for one kilogram "ruda", and about 0.20 Kcs for one kilogram type "A" (radioactive material). No money was paid for "U" type material which was the poorest quality. In order to check his salary, each miner could ask at the "Expedit" Department (rudovna) how much ore of the various types had been mined. The miners frequently improved the "A" type material by mixing in small pieces of pitchblende. Although this was forbidden and penalized with 1 to 10 years of prison, the Czech control personnel tolerated and even helped these actions because of the better payment involved. 25X1

6. Eva Uranium Mine

Information on the Eva Mine was obtained from October 1953 to May 1954. The shaft was located on a side road about 3.5 km west of Jachymov. Odikase (fnu) was Soviet manager of the mine.

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Masak (fnu), a communist,
was controller and had as such the highest position held by a Czech at the shaft. The work force included about 1,200 persons working in three shifts of approximately 400 each including 250 prisoners. No work was done on Sundays. The Eva Mine was about 400 meters deep and had eight mine levels. A ninth mine level was started in February 1954. The first level was already exhausted. The seventh and eighth mine level had been started only recently but had so far produced only waste rock. The installations were rather primitive and obsolete, although the mine was not too old. In February 1954, however, preparations were made for the construction of a new elevator shaft. The installations were to be modernized by late 1955.

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7. The hauling output of each shift was 500 to 600 mine cars, each with a capacity of 0.75 m^3. The production quota of two carloads of "ruda" per shift was not always fulfilled because of too much waste rock. The importance of the Eva Mine was primarily based on the pitchblende (smolka) found there and only secondarily on the mining of "ruda". Since the pitchblende, however, did not count for the production quota, the mine was productive although its output figures were rather low. No information was available on the quantity and quality of the ore. The elevator cage hauled two loaded mine cars at a time. The mine cars passed a control station similar to the one at the Eduard Mine but this station was operated by only one woman. The waste rocks were immediately brought to the dump, while cars loaded with radioactive material moved to the sorting plant where the ore was processed the same way as in the sorting plant of the Eduard Mine. Every day, a Tatra-111 type truck loaded with crated ore left the "Expedit" Department for an undetermined location.

8. Nikolaj Prison Camp Near the Eduard Uranium Mine

The camp, about 400 x 400 meters, had temporary buildings and was located 600 to 700 meters northwest of the mine. StB (State Security) Second Lieutenant Schamber (fnu), was commander of the camp. The StB guards wore olive drab uniforms with red epaulets, peaked caps with a red band and the Czech lion as insignia these were StB members . The 1,200 inmates of the camp had to serve sentences between 10 years and life in prison. They all worked in the Eduard Mine. In the west, the camp was bordered by the old Nikolaj Mine which had to be closed because of flooding. In July 1953, the water was being pumped out and preparations were being made to resume mining at the mine. Miners stated that the Nikolaj and the Eduard mines were interconnected at their first levels.

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9. Marianska Prison Camp

Prisoners working in the Eva Uranium Mine were detained in the Marianska Prison Camp, located about 1,500 meters southeast of the mine, and about 300 meters west of the Marianska church. The camp covered an area of about 200 x 400 meters. Master Sergeant Kucera (fnu), was commander of the camp. Probably because of his good nature, he was replaced by another master sergeant

The 800 prisoners of the camp had to serve sentences of up to 10 years. They all worked in the Eva Uranium Mine.

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